TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1892.

ALNDAY, Per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY. Per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month. I satage to Foreign Countries added. THE SUN, New York City.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN this evening before 6 o'clock.

More About Progressive Bunco.

First More: Give us a chance to hold this World's Fair and we will astonish the uni verse. It shall not cost the Government one dollar beyond the Government's own proper expenditure as an exhibitor. Chicago stands ready to put up twenty-five million dollars, if necessary, to make the affair a stupendous success, a monumental credit to our city and incidentally to the nation. We can afford to pay the bills, however steep they may be. We shall get back in one way or another every cent that we put out. You see we are frank; we mean business. Trust to Chicago's pride, boundless wealth, and indomitable energy. Let Congress press the button; we will do the rest

Second Move: Can it be that this great nation of sixty-five million souls, having saddled upon Chicago a colossal national enterprise much against her will, intends to let her carry the burden alone? Perish the unworthy thought! Our merchants and capitalists and hotel and railroad men and real estate speculators have responded nobly to the nation's appeal to their generosity; but they are not the United States Treasury. Nevertheless, we shall do the best we can. The Fair may not be all that imagination pictured when the Govern-ment asked us to undertake the job, but it will be made a very creditable show, provided the Government will accommodate our self-sacrificing hustlers with a trifling loan of \$5,000,000 or so, merely to tide over the time of outlay until the gate money begins to come in. This is not an approprintion. We recognize as clearly as any body the fact that an appropriation would be unconstitutional and therefore highly impropec. The Government shall have a first if m on receipts. It will get every dolhar back, or we are liars. See?

Toird More: D - n your eyes, do you take us for philanthropists? Put up your money for your show, or it shall go to thunder and you will be disgraced.

The Approaching Election in Quebec.

As our Canadian correspondent has pointed out, there are good grounds for the keen interest exhibited in the election of the lower House of the Quebec Provincial Legislature, which will take place on March s. The result of the contest will undoubtedly depend on whether the voters are governed by personal or political considerations. If they consider that the sole question before them is whether the Nationalist ex-Premier, Mr. HONORE MERCIER, who has been accused of malfeasance in office, ! . fit to be the head of the provincial Ministry, they may return a Conservative majority. If, on the other hand, they hold that the charges against Mr. MERCIER should be regularly investigated later by a judicial tribunal, and that their primary daty is to rebuke the infringement of their constitutional rights by Lieutenant-Governor Argers, an appointee of the Tory Dominion Government, then they may insist on sending back the Nationalist members who were preponderant in the chamber unlawfully dissolved three months ago.

If we look somewhat closely at the personal question, we shall see that it is complicated by the obvious impropriety of the pot calling the kettle black. The Tories. who have undertaken to punish Mr. MER-CER in an unconstitutional way before he has been found guilty, do not come with cieua cands before the people of Quebec in what may be called their national assize The are at this moment busily engaged at Otrava in whitewashing members of the Dominion Government who are accused of offences precisely similar to those imputed to the late head of the Quebec provincial Ministry. Indeed, Mr. ABBOTT himself, the Deminton Premier, was notoriously implicated in the Canadian Pacific Railway scanda! which when Lord Dupperry was Governor-General, caused the overthrow of Sir JOHN MACDONALD'S Cabinet. In view of these facts it is difficult to resist the impression that the Canadian Tories have resolved to punish Mr. MERCIER, not because he followed their corrupt example. but because the improper acts ascribed to him were committed not in their interest. but in that of their political opponents. Instead of supporting the Conservative candidates at the last general election for the Dominion Parliament, he threw his influence on the side of the Liberals, thus enabling them to carry the province of Quebee. That seems to be the head and front of his offending in the eyes of such unscrupulous wirepullers as are Mr. Abbott and the majority of his colleagues in the present Tory Cabinet at Ottawa.

But while it is right to point out the

probable motives of Mr. MERCIER'S assailaverage of a mile of ditching to a thousand nuts, we would not for a moment underrate acres. The present condition of Arizona's the gravity of the offences of which he is products is summed up by Secretary Noaccused, or the strength of the prima facie BLE from the Governor's report: case against him. Although nothing has as yet been legally proved, there is a widefruits which are raised in southern California can be raised abundantly, and they mature at least a month spread impression in the province of Que bee and throughout Canada that there are solid grounds for the charge of malversation brought against him immediately after the last Dominion general election by Mr ANGERS, the Lieutenant-Governor of the for the growth of citrus fruits than in Yuma county. The fig and pomegranate are indigenous to the soil. For ripening and mellowing wines province of Quebec, who, of course, has at his back the Dominion Premier and the the climate presents such conditions that Governor-General. It is, nevertheless, true most exquisite flavor and bouquet are imparted. Col that the three Judges, JETTE, BABY, and ton has been tried with satisfactory results. Wild bemp is indigenous to the country and grows to fifteen and DAVIDSON, who were requested to make a preliminary investigation of the matter. stretch of 100 square miles along the Colorado Rive did not concur in their opinions. Judge Ramie, sugar cane, sorghum, augar beets, and peanuts yield abundantly. Vegetables, garden stuffs, and melons JETTE was for a time prevented by illness from taking part in the examination of the grow all the year round." evidence submitted, and without waiting for his recovery Judge BABY and Judge that a vast population at one time lived in Salt River Valley, carrying on agriculture DAVIDSON sent in an ad interim report, pro by means of artificial irrigation. Perhaps nouncing Mr. MERCIER guilty of the delin in that valley alone there were four or five quencies imputed to him. As soon, however, as Judge JETTE was well enough to times as many people as in all Arizona today. The absence of fogs and rains in the review the papers, he made a report diametrically counter to that of the two other drying season is specially favorable to the production of raisins. Mr. Noble's Commissioners, and completely exonerated predecessor had also noted among the the accused. So far, then, as the judghorticultural triumphs achieved in a ments of the referees selected by the Lieu region formerly described as a desert, that tenant-Governor were concerned, they were conflicting; but there was a sufficient prepeaches rivalling those of Delaware, apple ponderance of opinion against Premier MERCIER to amply justify the moving of a excelling those of Oregon, better oranges limes, and lemons than those of California. vote of censure in the lower House of the dates that flourish as though upon their Quebec Legislature. That was the course prescribed by the Constitution of the provnative soil of Arabia, all appear in the list of Arizona's products." ince of Quebec, which does not authorize a The common school system of the Terri-Lieutenant-Governor to remove the head of the provincial Ministry until he ceases to tory deserves a word of mention. In the

people's representatives. That, moreover, was the course pursued by Lord DUFFERIN when the Dominion Cabinet became inolved in the Pacific Railway scandal. Lord DUFFERIN did not of his own authority dismiss Sir JOHN MACDONALD. He laid the facts before the Ottawa House of Commons. which compelled MacDONALD to resign. Had Lieutenant-Governor ANGERS con-

So, of his own authority, he dismissed Mr

MERCIER and his Nationalist colleagues

appointed a Tory Ministry ad interim

under Mr. DE BOUCHERVILLE, dissolved the

Provincial Legislature, and ordered a new

inet, might operate upon the province.

will reinstate the Nationalists in the control

always be possible for Tory members of the

next House to present the evidence against

Mr. MERCIER and to move a vote of censure

on him, should that mode of attack be pre-

ferred to a prosecution in the courts. But

it will not be possible to avert the evil con-

sequences of the precedent which will be

established, should the people of Quebec

deliberately condone the Lieutenant-Gover-

Arizona.

The gross injustice committed by the

Fifty-first Congress in keeping New Mexico

and Arizona out of the Union while it took

Idaho and Wyoming in, has been fully

demonstrated by the eleventh census,

Within a few months after that legislation

was accomplished the count showed in New

Mexico 8,500 more people than in Idaho and

Wyoming combined, and in Arizona only

That New Mexico will be foremost to en-

ter the Union when the doors are next open

can hardly be doubted: but there are some

reasons why her neighbor at the Southwest

should be allowed to come in with her. Act-

ing Governor MURPHY, in his annual re-

port, estimates the population of Arizona

last year at 70,000. This may be an exag-

twelvemonth; but we may at least as-

sume that the Territory contains to-day a

larger population than that upon which

Wyoming was admitted a year and a half

ago, since an influx of recent settlers from

The taxable property of Arizona is \$28,

270.486, but there is a misleading system in

vogue of low valuation and high tax rates.

and the Governor's report puts the prob-

debt, territorial, county, and town, amounts

to \$3,400,000, which may be funded, under re-

per cent., in 50-year bonds; and with State

hood there may come a chance of favorably

Arizona's chief industry hitherto has been

that of mining, and its output of gold, sil-

ver, and copper reached \$7,791,272 for the

last fiscal year. Recent discoveries include

onyx of a superior quality in Yavapai and Maricopa counties. The climate is favora-

ble for stock raising, and the estimate is

that 300,000 cattle and 2,000 horses were exported during the year. Nearly 1,100 miles

of railroad are in operation and many hon-

dred miles of irrigating canals. There are

vast areas of undeveloped land, the un-

surveyed tracts in the Gila district alone

amounting to more than 30,000 square

miles. The pine forests of the north and

centre cover an area of nearly 3,000 square

miles, but the expense of transportation

does not allow the timber to be marketed.

That Arizona as a whole is one of the arid

portions of the great West is well known;

yet all the more marvellous by contrast

seems the fertility of the arable districts.

And not less worthy of note is the

richness of soil in the areas which

have been reclaimed by artificial irrigation.

as in Maricopa county, where about 250,000

acres have been made tillable through an

"Oranges, lemons, figs, raisins, and all the other

earlier than in California. Wheat, corn, alfalfa, bar

more favorable spot can be found upon the glob

Recent researches, in fact, have shown

strawberries, raspberries, blackberries,

command the confidence of a majority of the | census year there were 219 schools, with

variety of fruits attain great perfection in of the Territory, and it is stated that no

ley, peaches, apricots, grapes, limes, olives, and a

Kansas is officially reported.

placing these bonds.

1,085 fewer than in Wyoming.

nor's violation of their organic law.

known to the pupils. There is a university at Tueson and a normal school at Tempe. formed to precedent and constitutional pre-A year ago and more, even Secretary Noble recommended the admission of Ari scription the question of Mr. MERCIER's derzona to the Union, speaking of it as a proselictions would not have been mixed up with perous Territory. The additional growth grave political issues. Mr. ANGERS feared. of a twelvemonth should give still more however, that the Nationalist majority in the Quebec Legislature might refuse to force to Arizona's claims. censure their leader, and might, on the contrary, give him a vote of confidence.

The Wages of Married Women.

A decision of much importance to married women has recently been rendered by the Court of Appeals of this State in the case of HEDWIG BLAECHINSKA against the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers.

general election for March 8, 1892. The The plaintiff, a married woman, sued the Lieutenant-Governor thereby committed defendant, a charitable corporation, to renot merely one but two infractions of concover damages for injuries which she susstitutional law. He not only broke the tained by falling over a coal hole in the sideorganic law making the provincial Miniswalk which the servants of the defendant ters accountable only to the people's reprehad failed to guard properly. Upon the trial she recovered a verdict of \$500, which sentatives, but he violated the provision of the British North America act, requiring was affirmed by the General Term of the one session of the Quebec Provincial Legis-Supreme Court in this city. The case was ture to be held in every year. There had taken to the Court of Appeals and was been in 1891 no session of the Quebec Leghere argued before the Second Division of islature when Mr. ANGERS dissolved it. and that tribunal. The only error upon which put off the election of its successor nearly the appellant asked for a reversal of three months, until March 8, 1892. The the judgment was the instruction of the delay cannot be reconciled with his pretrial Judge to the jury that in estimating tended desire to elicit forthwith a verdict the damages sustained by Mrs. BLAEof the people, but was obviously done to CHINSKA, they might take into considerasecure time in which the DE BOUCHERVILLE tion the loss of wages which she had sus-Ministry and its backer, the Dominion Cabtained by reason of her inability to work in consequence of the accident. At the time Such are the curiously involved tenues which will next week be presented to the she was injured she was living with her husband, who was a custom tailor, and was voters of the province of Quebec. We reworking for him as a seamstress at a salary peat that, if they look exclusively or mainly of five and six dollars a week. The General to the charge of malversation levelled at Term held that this money which the plain-Mr. MERCIER, they may return a majority tiff received from her husband for services of his opponents to the Legislature. But, if outside of her household duties was her own they think the courts competent to deal in property, and that "the loss of the salary due course with the acts imputed to the excould be given in evidence as an element of Premier, and deem it their capital concern damage, the same as if she had been workto assert the fundamental rights guaraning for a stranger." The appellant insisted teed to them by their Constitution, they that this view of the law as it now exists in the State of New York was erroneous. of the provincial executive, of which The opinion of the Court of Appeals is they were unlawfully deprived. It will

written by Judge Invine G. VANN of Syracuse and is concurred in by all the members of the Second Division. He reviews the legislation in this State removing the disabilities of married women, which began with the enabling act of 1860, giving a wife a separate estate in whatever she may acquire by her trade, business, labor, or services carried on or performed on her sole and separate account, and extending down to the act of 1887, which authorizes a married woman to convey lands directly to her husband and accept conveyances of land directly from him. He shows that it has uniformly been held, notwithstanding the various changes effected by the successive statutes relating to married women, that a husband still has the right to the services of his wife so far as household work is concerned, even if that household work be of a somewhat exceptional character; and that even when she does outdoor work upon her husband's farm, she cannot recover any wages for such labor, although she holds her husband's written promise to pay her for it. If she works for a third person, the rule is different; and under an act passed in 1884, her earnings in that event would be

Finding the law to be well settled by adjudication to the effect we have stated. geration, as it implies a growth of 10,000 in Judge VANN inquires, inasmuch as "a man cannot make a valid contract to pay his wife for extraordinary services rendered in his household, or for working on his farm, how can be make a valid contract to pay her for helping him make clothes in his business as a custom tailor ?" The learned Judge comes to the conclusion that there is no basis for any distinction, and that the liberal policy of the Legislature in relieving married women of the disabilities of coverable value at \$70,000,000. The aggregate her to contract freely with her husband. "As to him, the restriction is continued cent authority given by Congress, at five except that the formality of conveying real estate through the medium of a third person is no longer required. The object of the Legislature was probably to protect the marital relation as well as to prevent the perpetration of frauds upon creditors. Every experienced observer realizes that an unlimited right on the part of the wife to contract with her husband would afford an easy cover for fraud, and would be a per-

netual menace to creditors." The effect of this decision may be plainly stated. The husband cannot now compel his wife to do work for him which does not fall within the definition and scope of household services any more than he could at common law; but if the wife consents to do any other work she cannot compel her husbaud to pay her for it. In other words. such services as she renders him whather within or without the strict line of her duty, belong to him, and if he pays her for them it is a gift." On the other hand, whatever she earns by means of labor performed under her own independent contracts for persons other than her husband is made by statute her individual property.

The result of this decision is to send bac the BLAECHINSKA case for a new trial, upon which the plaintiff in recovering damages will be confined to such sum as will compensate her for the personal injuries she sustained, excluding anything on account of her loss of wages. The case is one of exceptional interest as presenting a clear statement of the rights of married women as they now exist in this State with respect to compensation for their services.

The Song of the Seven; or, the Crisis

of the Claimant. Mr. James Means, Columbian, of Boston has issued a call which is more than the third, but so far as Mr. GROVER CLEVELAND is concerned, seems to be the last. Mr. MEAN has invented and promoted the Columbian party largely for the benefit of Mr. CLEVE-LAND. He now calls upon Mr. CLEVELAND to awake, arise, or be forever fallen. The call which Mr. MEANS issues comes osten sibly from a committee of seven of the Columbian party, but of course Mr. MEANS has selected seven as a sacred number, and therefore appropriate to a sacred cause The Song of the Seven uttered by the mouth of MEANS is canorous and grand. "As the Columbians already hold the balance of power in Massachu setts," says the Song, " the next Presiden will be either a Republican or a Columbian. The song goes on to say that "there are some unwise men who think that if CLEVE-LAND is nominated by the Democrats, he will be elected." We wish that the Seven had given the names of these recreant members of the Massachusetts Reform Club: yet we are sure that they will soon be convinced of their error. But read the sharp declaration of the Columbian faith:

"We, the undersigned citteens, believe that every pa per dollar issued by the United States Governmen should be redeemable in gold at the option of the holds: We believe in a tariff for revenue only. We demand

the abolition of the spoils system. Finding no other party which advocates these principles, we hereby en-roll ourselves as members of the Columbiah party." 240 teachers, and about one-third of the children of the Territory were at school. They have a way there of floating the Stars

Bully for the Columbians! They know and Stripes over the schoolhouses, and in what they want, and don't they wish they the Nogales district, on the Mexican bormay get it? Now let us prepare ourselves for der, the privilege of hoisting the flag in the words that will make CLEVELAND tremble: morning is the highest reward of merit "We positively refuse to vote for any Presidential ate until he shall have signed our declarate

"Now that the Democratic party is broken in twain, we believe that CLEYKLAND, as the Columbian candidate, may have the power to break the Republican party also, and to win the next election." "CLEVELAND has now the balance of power. How will

he use it? He is a Commbian in principle; will be be come one in name? Will be inaugurate a new era in come one in manner will be inaugure both of the old par-ties, or will be help to perpensate the party which is so ably and properly represented by David B. Hill. I'

We don't know at what date the Columbian Convention will be held, but we suppose it will be at as late a date as pos sible. Otherwise it might be considered a snap Convention and Mr. CLEVELAND's resolution a snap resolution. But it is evident that the Columbians are not to be trifled with. They don't propose to take Mr. CLEVELAND as leavings. He can have their nomination if he wants it. There is no other nomination that he can have. If he is still so ignorant of the time of day as to suppose that he has any chance of getting any other nomination, and continues to pursue his illusion, the Columbians will have none of him. They ask him to declare that he is a Columbian in name as well as in sympathy. The crisis is upon him. Let us respect his struggles while he wrestles

Mr. Blaine and His Son's Marriage. The explanation of Mr. BLAINE as to the unhappy marriage of his son, recently dissolved by a Dakota court, was made compulsory by the remarks of the Judge in rendering the decision. The Judge ventured to cast reflections on the mother of the young man, as if by reason of her harshness the young couple had been estranged and the wife now divorced had been driven from

Mr. BLAINE's letter to Father DUCEY in 1886, immediately after the marriage, relates circumstances which would justify any parents in misgivings as to such a union, and in censuring a priest who gave to it the sanction of the Church. It was a secret marriage, so far at least as the family of young BLAINE were concerned, and its announcement struck them with painful surprise.

Very properly, Mr. BLAINE blames the priest rather than the young pair. He solemnized privately the marriage of a lad of less than 18 years of age to a girl who was his senior without notifying or consulting parents so well known as the distinguished father and his wife. and without other witnesses than the priest's own household servants. It was an outrage which Mr. BLAINE had reason to resent with more indignation than he expressed in his letter to Father Ducky, for the priest knew that young BLAINE wished to keep his intention to marry Miss NEVINS a secret from his father.

Father Ducey, therefore, aided and abetted this son in conduct which was distinctly unfilial, and which should have re celved his severe reproval instead. Well might Mr. BLAINE, crushed by the boy's folly and incensed by the priest's assist ance in it, cry out in pain and indignation that "as a father living under the divine in stitution of the family, as a citizen living under the divine order of society," he protested against the act, and held the priest responsible before GoD for "whatever evils resulting from this deplorable marriage of which his son might be the author or the victim.

The outcome of the union was as Mr BLAINE in his paternal knowledge and anxiety saw that it must be. It was the unhappiness of an ill-mated pair thus joined together in defiance of wisdom, prudence, and all proper regard for parental feeling. The young woman was of a temperament and the young man of an unstableness of character and unfitness for matrimonial responsibility which made harmony in the marriage impossible.

So far from treating the bride with harsh. ness, the elder BLAINES seem to have used every effort to make the best of the imprudent marriage. There is no justification for the criticism of the Dakota Judge on Mrs. BLAINE, the elder. She bore the trial with a proud and touching endurance.

The letter of Mr. BLAINE is an expression of parental feeling which will gain for him the sympathy of every father. It is the true story wrung from him by torture.

There is already a horde of candidates for the Presidential nomination of the newly born Alliance party. The richest of them is Leland Stanford of California: the most cantankerous orator among them is Ignatius Donnell of Minnesota: the handsomest of them is Col . L. Polx of North Carolina; the most rampant shipplasterer among them is JAMES H WEAVER of Iowa: the longest bearded of them is Senator Perren of Kansas: the bulkiest of them is A. J. STREETER of Illinois: the mildes mannered scuttler among them is TERENCE V Powdenly of Pennsylvania; the best agricultur ist of them is BEN TERRILL of Texas; and all the others of them are commonplace per sons, with eccentric engines in their crania. It is queer that there is no candidate from the impire State, not even George Francis Train. Our rubescent-haired fellow citizen. HENRY GEORGE, cannot be among the candidates, for the St. Louis Convention rejected the theory on which his fame is founded. Pay-the-freigh EDWARD F. JONES would make a good New York candidate if he were not too bashful about putting himself forward.

As our readers have already been informed, the Rev. Dr. RYLANCE preached a sermon in St. Mark's Church last Sueday nig 'The Good and Evil in Newspapers." He took occasion to denounce, with especial emphasis, those papers that permit "loose, vulgar, or blasphemous English" to appear in their columns. His denunciation of this offence was not a bit too severe. The use of language of the kind to which he referred is an abomin tion, a wrong against the community, an outrage upon morality and virtue; it is, moreove violation of good manners. The papers that are guilty of using it, under any pretext, deserve to be cast out by all decent peo ple. They are public enemies; they debauch the minds of the people who read them. Loose language destroys the sense of truth and honor; vulgar language degrades all the nobler qualities of the spirit; blasphe mous or irreverent language sinks the soul to hell. We warn everybody to beware of any paper that ever indulges in loose, vulgar, or blasphemous language. Give us truthful, exalted, and reverential language. Away with the papers that give it not!

We fully approve of that part of the Rev. Dr. RYLANCE's sermon of last Sunday in which he referred to this subject. Some other parts of the sermon gave evidence that the preache does not possess all the knowledge he might have acquired about papers and editors.

Dr. JUNKER, the German traveller in Africa, conciliated the native tribes by playing on the little musical instruments that he carried with him, by surprising them with his electrical devices, and by showing them all sorts of wonderful things. Mrs. FRENCH-SHELpon, another African explorer, who arrived in this city a few days ago, tells how she got along while traversing the jungles from Mombass. When she reached the terri-tory of any tribe she cent to its

chief an ambassador, who announced her approach, and her desire to meet him. "The chief," she says, "never failed to come to see me, and I always received him in state, wearing my court dress, as fine as I would wear if I were presented to Queen Victoria." In this way she made friends at once: she was

comed and enjoyed safety. It looks as though Dr. JUNKER and Mrs. PARNOH-SHELDON had a better knowledge of savage human nature than those other African travellers who carry rifles and swords when they go among the tribes.

THE OLD DOMINION.

A Voice for Democratic Sease and Success TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir: The Democratic party is in the throes of great political labor, and those who love the party outside of your State trust the 22d of this month will see the birth of a solid invincible delegation from the Empire State for David B. Hill-a delegation representing the brains, ambitions, and affections of her people, who may with pride represent her at the great Convention of 1852.

In the face of great party triumphs, in the face of unparalleled party services, the Ciceronean element in the party would impress the country with the gossamer idea that Cleveland deserves and commands greater strength in New York than Hill, and that his nomination is the wisest solution of this question.

Where was the ex-President when the cruel light flashing from the bayonots behind the Force bill imperilled the liberty and happiness of the South?

Where was he in the great contest just

of the South?

Where was he in the great contest just ended in his State, upon whose cast the die of success was set for 1852?

He made asophomoric speech, abounding in glittering generalities and platitudes, and then sunk back into the arms of his worshippers. The Cleveland advocates claim for him the Congressional tidal wave of 'iii.

This assortion is poor flattery to the Democratic leaders and intelligent voters who resented the outrage of Czar Reel and the injustions of the Billion Dollar Congress.

Now is the time and hour for those Democrate who are for Hill to declare themselves, for as certain as the New York delegation is for the Senator, so surely will he be nominated for the Prosidency.

Will the golden slope, removed three thousand miles from the actual combat, say to the leaders from New York, whose knowledge of the temper, pulse, and opinion of their people is accurate, that Mr. Cleveland, or any one, is stronger in the Empire State than Senator Hill? Will the South or the East or the great West attempt to dictate a nomination in direct conflict with the better judgment of those who declare that to carry the country is to carry New York? And in order to attain this result the candidate must come from that State, and the logic of the situation points to Hill.

The Hill men are utilitarians, and in this practical age apply logic and not sentiment to the ends to be attained. Would Casar have ever conquered fed suil by being the first citizon at Rome? Would Alexander have ever conquered the world by being a luxurious voluptuary in Macedonia? Would the immortal Washington ever have enthroned his name brightest and best in the love of his country and the honor of the world by supine inactivity at Mount Vernon?

To court martial a born soldier, fresh from repeated victories, and substitute for his

est and best in the love of his country and the honor of the world by supine inactivity at Mount Vernon?

To court martial a born soldier, fresh from repeated victories, and substitute for his strategy a leader whose only successful battle was won by the heroism of his soldiers, who lost the determining engagement through false confidence in his own strength, is to confide the flower of the party to the disasters of a Julian.

fide the flower of the party to the disasters of a Julian.

Other resolutions may fluctuate on the wild and changing billows of human opinion, but patriotism and prudence, gratitude and wisdom, indicate that stalwart figure from New York. "who is as prompt as lighting, as quiet as light," the unchanging choice of the heroic Democracy.

COUNTLAND H. SMITH. ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 25.

Will John Sherman Realgn !

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 29.-Senator John Sherman, it is said, does not expect to serve out the term to which he was elected by the Ohio Legislature in January last. From an inside ficial source it is learned that he has made up his mind to retire to private life. The date of his retirement has not been fixed definitely. and it may be denied for the present that he

and it may be denied for the present that he contemplates taking such a step, but a few of Mr. Sherman's closest friends declare that it is a fact, and that formal announcement of it will be forthcoming in due time.

A prominent Ohlo politician said: "Senator Sherman will resign some time next winter, to take effect upon the 4th of March, 1863. The present Legislature of Ohlo will thus choose his successor, but his resignation will not be sent in unless it is pretty definitely ascertained who will be elected to succeed him. Saturally Mr. Sherman favors Secretary Poster."

The Name and Fame of Cleveland

From the Topeka Democrat.

It will be hard for the rank and file of Democracy to believe that the ex-President, the man they would like to hold in the highest regard, is secretly giving aid and comfort to the men who are now makinging the De-mocracy of New York, and lending his mighty influ-ence to the infamous plot that is now being hatched by E. Ellery Anderson & Co. at 10 Wall street. Yet what murt Democrate think if this singular a lence upon the part of the ex President much longer

Who does not know that the petty Mugwump up rising in New York borrows all its force and from the supposed countenance given it by Grover

The movement in New York city, dignified by the name of revolt, would not live an hour beyond a man! rebuke administered by the ex-President.

Let Grover Cleveland, by word of mouth or by letter, say, "I forbid this shameful huckstering in my name. and nothing more would be heard of the Syracuse It is a critical hour for Grover Cleveland. His raputa-

tion as a patriot and as a loyal Democrat is tremblin It is not the party of Jefferson and of Jackson, that has endured for nearly a century, but the reputation o brover Cleveland that is in jeopardy at this hour.

The Meaning of "Sheeny."

To the Entrop of The Rox-Sir: It is time that the term "Sheeny," as applied to the Hebrews, should be explained in its true meaning. The application of the term as understood by the citizens of this country is offensive. Those who use it is that sense know nothing of its real meaning. Its actual meaning is "bright ness," and it is only the termination of a Hebrew word pression-is regarded as a compliment rather than reproach. It is not necessary to point out that the Hebrews have accomplished much in the development of this rountry. Wall street speaks for itself. The great Hebrew banking houses there, with their Euro can confreres virtually control the money The bulk of the dry goods business in New York is it the hands of the Hebrews, and all over the country their influence in the wholesale trade in this line p tominates. Our people should, therefore, with respect, and their name no longer be made a by-

By inserting this in your columns, with any remarks you may see fit, you will confer a favor on the Hebre community. Max Davis, 296 Washington street.

A Suggestion for Theatre Builders, To me Eprose or The Sun-Sir: I would respectfully suggest to architects and builders of theatres, hotels, and public buildings that a liberal increase of width be

468 Laington Avenue. New York City, Feb. 28, 1802. Ingalis is a G. A. R. Procession. From the St. Louis Republic.

Arcussay, Feb. 25.—The G. A. R. eucampment brought thousands of visitors to the city to-day. The parade oc-curred at 2 o'clock this afternoon. One of the first men in the procession was ex-Senator John J. Ingal's

given to all moutdings, cornices, lintels, window stars, or patches, string courses, &c., from the top to bottom, each member a few inches wider than those above, affording a foot and hand hold, in case of fire, to desirend, as well as a scaling ladder to the cool headed to aid helpless men, women, and children, saving valuable lives while waiting for the fire life-saving apable lives while waiting for the fire life-saving apable lives while given to all mouldings, cornices, lintels, window sill

miles. This is his first encampment. It will be remem-bered that he has not been a member of the order a The Sun Galaing ta Georgia

"A significant fact," said the Hon. Gazaway B. Hart-ridge today, " is that THE New YORK FUR. as I learn from the newslealers, has recently increased the circulation very heavily in Georgia since it began its earnest and

powerful advocacy of Hill for the Pres doney." Eastly Done, but Not Done.

From the Chicago Heraid,

Meanwhile, it is to be observed that Col, Alger dues
not ask for the publication of his record.

No typhus emigrants are allowed to land at any o

Information for Those Having Typhus Fever I was the Martha's Vinepard Herald.

A Penalty of the Moraing After. From the Galeman News.

Every man must carry his own head, no matter how big it is. DECIDED IN TRINITE'S FAVOR.

h. Res. E. Walpole Warren Not a Con-

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.-The decision of the United States Supreme Court in the well-known case of Trinity Church of New York elty against the United States was announce to-day by Justice Brower. This case arose un der the alien Contract Labor law. The vestry of Trinity Church contracted with the Rev Mr. Warren of England to serve as rector, for which the vestrymen and rector were indicted for violating the law. They were fined \$1,000 by the Circuit Court of New York, and appealed. Justice Brewer said that while the services to be rendered by the rector to the church might come within the letter of the law, they certainly did not come within its spirit, and the judgment of the lower court

spirit, and the judgment of the lower court was therefore reversed.

John S. Kennedy of 45 Wall street was the President of the St. Andraw's Society when he Institute I this suit against the Holy Trinity Church for impositing the Rev. E. Walpole Warren from England four years ago. In violation, as he contended of the Contract Labor law. Mr. Kennedy was a member of Dr. John Hall's church, and he instigated the suit to call attention to some accurdations in the Contract Labor law as it then was. Matthew Cummings, a fellow countryman of Mr. Kennedy's, was brought to New York under contract as agardener. He expected to bring his family here when he had settled, and was, in the opinion of Mr. Kennedy, just the kind of a citizen that should be made welcome here. He was sent back to Sectland, however, in accordance with the Contract Labor law. Cummings returned to this country some months later.

Mr. Kennedy did not approve of such a law as that, and he determined to emphasize its absurdity by a test case. The Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity had just called the Rev. E. Walpole Warren of England to its pulpit. Mr. Kennedy claimed that this was a much a violation of the Contract Labor law as was the case of the gardener. He therefore instigated the suit against the church which was brought by United States District Attorney Stephen A. Walker. Mr. Kennedy did not want to compel Mr. Warren to return to England or to subject the church to any expense. He simply wanted to test the law and point out its absurdity. If the church should be defeated in the suit, Mr. Kennedy said, he would pay to its corporation \$1,000, which was the benalty for such a violation.

Seaman Miller represented the church corporation, and the argument before Judge Wallace in the United States Circuit Court was on a demurrer entered by the church to the declaration of the Government that the church people had violated the law in Indigers, and Mr. Miller insisted that the accould not be construed to include the clergy, Mr. Miller argued that the C

left no doubt as to his conviction that the law was absurd.

The suit has been dragging through the courts for the last four years. The decision rendered yesterday in favor of the church by the Supreme Court of the United States was a surprise to the lawyers here who have followed it. Some of the vestrymen of the Church of the Holy Trinity have had fun with Mr. Kennedy about his suit, although they felt confident that he would win it. Since it was brought the Contract Labor law has been amended, so that it does not apply to ministers. One of the officers of the church, who is also a personal friend of Mr. Kennedy, said yesterday:

yesterday:
"This decision is a great surprise to us. It
will please the church and disgust Mr. Kennedy. He has one consolation, however, and
that is that he will not have to pay the \$1,000

WHO WILL THE BISHOP BE?

There May Be a Muss Meeting of Laymen of the Brooklyn Diocese

There is talk in Brooklyn that the Catholic laymen of the diocese are to hold a mass meeting to endorse the action of the priests who have got up a petition to the Pope, asking him to appoint a Brooklyn clergyman Bishop of the diocese. Representative men of each parish, it is said, are to be requested to meet to organize. There are 300,000 Catholics in the diocess of Brooklyn. The programme is to get up resolutions that will express their unanimous sentiment for the appointment of a Brooklyn man. It is said that the projectors of the movement believe that action of this kind will have much influence with the Pope. The petition prepared at the meeting of the clergy in the Athenaum last Thursday, and which had 140 signatures on Saturday night, will be sent to the Pope to-day. On Sunday and yesterday several more priests signed it. It was said yesterday that when it is put in the mail few of the 173 priests of the diocese will not have signed it.

On Sunday The Sun printed an interview with Archibshop Corrigan, in which the Archibshop said he had sent the names of the three candidates chosen by the irremovable rectors and consulters to the Pope. The Rev. Sylvester Malone had said on Saturday that the Archibshop told him that the names had not been sent because the consulters who selected them to get up resolutions that will express their

bishop told him that the names had not been sent because the consulters who selected them had not been canonically appointed. Yesterday the Archbishop wrote to a Brooklyn paper that inquired of him about Father Malone's statement that he had forwarded the names, and that he had recoived a letter from Rome acknowledging the recoipt of them there.

COL, INGERSOLL AND DR. DIXON. The Colonel Won't Have It That he is Polluting the Minds of the Young

On Jan. 31 the Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon, the pas tor of the Hanson Place Baptist Church in Brooklyn, preached on "Ingersollism as It A morning newspaper published the sermon, and quoted the Doctor as saying that in an investigation made by Anthony Comstock a few years ago, in relation to pictures and literature passing through the mails, it was discovered that Col. Ingersoli represented the publishers of the pictures and publications. The Colonel was also accused of being "paid to sollute the minds of the young of this generation." Col. Ingersoil demanded a retraction. Dr. Dixon's answer was a public icter, in which he said that he did not use the remarks as published. He should have used them, however, or something like thom, he said, as he believed the charges to be true. The charges are to the effect that Col. Ingersoil more the result in the charges are to the effect that Col. Ingersoil not merely represented the publishers as a lawyer, but was in accord with them.

At Sunday morning's service Dr. Dixon announced that he had been service With a summons in a suit begun by Col. Ingersoil for \$5,000 damages for slander. The Colonel refused to talk about the suit vesterday further than this: "Dr. Dixon made an infamous charge against me, and lasked him to retract. He refused, and I brought suit. That is all there is about it. The gentleman will have an opportunity to substantiate his charges in court." and literature passing through the mails, i

Why Reckless Driving Is Not Punished. To the Epiron or The Sus-Net The Sus in an edi torial in the issue of Sunday, Feb. 28, speaking of the umber of accidents in this city due to reckless driving,

The law for the regulation of street driving ought to be enforced better than it is. The drivers who, by reckless or careless driving injure people, ought to be rrested, tried, and punished. The autonishing and increase ur frequency of run-over igorously of late by the newspapers that more than a

occidents has been confinenced upon so much and so vigorously of late by the newscapers that more than a month ago the District Attorney issued orders to his sanistants to prosecute all cases brought to their notice. Both the law and the practice on this subject are peculiar. There does not seem to be any such offence known to the law as "reckless driving." There are city ordinances limiting the rats of speed at which a person may drive within the city limits, and the breach of such an ordinance is a mistencemor, punishable by a fine. I have never heard of any one's being charged with the breach of a city or thomas for having injured any one through reckless driving, atthough it is possible that such charges are made. The practice or customic business are not such as the such charges are made. The practice or customic hardwards and the injuries around and the injuries a policy of the counter and universal backet to the contrary, the diviser is not injuried. Whether the is a solid process of the counter of the injuries. Ball, as a ruic, is promptly furnished by the employer, who fears a but for damages. When the injured party is able to appear an examination is not before a Police Justice. Three cases out of long are disposed of by the Clierk of the count without its retingle to the justice at all, but the solid opened is the same, whether administered by the distile or by the Clierk. The injured party or his witnesses are asked whether they link the driver ran over him or her on purpose, and whether they are withing to swear that the driver intended to do it, and when they a seed in the injured with the trained by the clierk in the law of the propers and the party or his witnesses are asked whether they link the driver ran over him or her on purpose, and whether they have constructed by the distile or by the Clierk. The injured party or his witnesses are asked whether they link the driver ran over him or her on purpose, and whether they have constructed to do it, and when they a seed in the section of the recei

Long I life in Montgemery.

To the Entrop of The Sex-Sir. The enumerators for he First and Second election districts of the town of the First and Second election districts of the town of Montgomery, trangest aimty, S. Y., whise includes the village of Montgomery, found in a total population of just 2.083 28 persons whose combined agreemont to 2.083 years. The younge, being 80 and the oldest isd, an average of 83 years and a faction as of persons between the agree of 70 and 80. I think this speaks will for the healthfulness of this locality.

Montgomer, Feb. 29.

Charges J. Kipp.

The results density how and how in doubt the healthfulness of this locality.

Montgomer, trangest aimty, S. Y., whise includes the time has been been done in the healthfulness of the person o

ALGER'S LITTLE BOOM.

te to Gotting Wenker and Shows Signs of

DETROIT, Feb. 29,-The Detroit newspapers have stopped booming Gen. R. A. Alger for President. Some State Republican newspapers have come out openly against him, and there is a general feeling here that the bottom has fallen out of the boom. Benator McMillan has been guardedly favoring Alger, but he is a shrewd politician, and it is believed that he thinks Harrison will be renominated and will soon come out for the present Administration. Ex-Senator Paimer, who has a large following in the State, is an avowed Harrison man, and his newspaper, the Detroit Ecening Journal

his newspaper, the Detroit Reming Journal, which has a large infidence among the Republicans of the State, entirely ignores Alger's candidacy

Local politicians are talking of the significance of feeling demonstrated at the recent banquet of the Michigan Club, the great annual feast of Michigan Republicans. Gen. Alger presided, and the Alger Club, which was present in a body, attempted fo, create enthusiasm by occasional shouts. What's the matter with Alger? Athough 2,000 people were present, no one took up the Alger Club's lead, and the attempt to arouse enthusiasm for Alger fell flat. The names of Harrison and McKinley, however, drew forth the wildest appliance.

McKinley, however, drew forth the wildest applause.
Careful politicians feel that Gen. Alger's assailing Gen. Custer in order to defend his own war record will lose him what influence he might have had through the old soldier element. It is conceded that he cannot get a solid Michigan delegation, and there is a general impression that within a week or two he will formally announce his withdrawal from the res.

A Saloon Keeper Gets a Bright Idea from Ex-Senator Palmer.

DETROIT, Feb. 29.-Ex-Senator T. W. Palmer, President of the World's Fair Commission, is an advocate of temperance and improves every opportunity to score the saloons. A temperance meeting was held in the First Presbytemer was one of the speakers. He pointed out the great evils of saloons, and closed with the advice that if young men must drink whiskey they had better buy jugs and take the bever-

age home with them rather than visit saloons.

J. C. Beutler, proprietor of a large liquor He purchased a large number of stone juga, filled them with whiskey, and had some cards filled them with whiskey, and had some cards printed announcing that young men who didn't wish to degrade themselves by frequenting salcons, but who would "follow the advice of ex-Senator Paimer." could get jugs filled with the best whiskey at his (Beutler's) place of business. The cards, with Mr. Palmer's name in display type, were sent all over town, and this afternoon Beutler had a great rush of business. On each jug was a printed notice, "Becommended by ex-Benntor Thomas W. Palmer." Dozens of Mr. Palmer's friends purchased jugs of whiskey and sent them to his office.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The revocation of the license of Wnifers's House of Lords, or Wulfers's Roost as it was called commonly, deprives many Seventh District politicians of a wait-ing place in the immediate vicinity of the Iroquois Club. The number of applicants for public office, fed on hopes and nourished by promises, has been growing of late, and Wulfers's Roost was their meeting place.

The earliest National Convention of the Democracy in recent years was that of 1883, which assembled in St. Louis on June 5. The latest was that of 1864. which assembled in Chicago on Sept. 1.

John J. Knox, who died recently, was one of the Republican candidates for the office of Comptroller. He was the nomines at the election of 1887. A surviving candidate is John F. Plummer. Until 1872 the office of Comptroller was elective, and the term was four years. From 1872 to 1885 it was appointive. Since 1885 it has been elective, the term being three years.

Sergeant John Wiegand of the Charles street station. who was the favorite of the New York Democracy tor-appointment to the command made vacant by the re-tirement of the late Capi. Philip Cassidy, is an old efficer, with a good record, having been connected with the Police Department since Dec. 8, 1869. His friends were confident that he would secure the appointment, but they were disappointed.

"The best testimonial that a man can present is the opinion of his neighbors."—Raiph Waldo Emerson. At the elections this month the Democrate have gained in Cheming county, the home county of Senator Hill, and in Schuyler, his native county.

The absence of the Municipal League typewriter from the Claveland headquarters in Wall street is one of the mystifying sights of the day to those who had expected to see them intrenched and in readiness for the reform battle of 1892. But the click of the mathine grinding out florce protests by fairy fingers is not heard yet in the Astor building, and that circumstance gives the Wall street headquarters an odd appearance to those who have been out, and very much out, in favor of every crank reform or reformer for a number of years past.

The Relief Fund of the Pire Department secures she \$50,000 a year through fines and penalties collected by the Bureau of Combustibles. This is the scale of charges: For each fire caused by a defective chimney \$5 fine; for each open holstway, \$50; for kerosene oil license, \$10; for gunpowder license, \$10; for special per-mit to store combustibles, \$2; for wholesale firework permit, \$20; for license to use explosives, \$10.

The total vote to be cast at this year's election in New York city will probably not fall short of 300,000. It was 278,000-in 1888, 220,000 in 1884, 205,000 in 1880.

At the recent election the Republican candidate for Alderman in the Pirst Assembly district carried the Fifth ward, the first time such a thing has ever hap-

At the charter elections held on the 9th inst., the Republicans were successful in Onondays and Stephen counties, in which the controversy over the disputed Columbia are to be chosen on the same day. The number of delegates to the Chicago Convention

to be 1000, with two-thirds, or 600 votes, necessa for a nomination. The roll is to be called in the alpha-batical order of the States. Before the State of New York can be resched twenty-seven States will vote, with a total of 503 delegates, or ninety-seven short of two-thirds. Alabama, the first State on the list, is for

The Board of Health put the present population of 1,000 more than the police census of 1890.

Resides baving its quota of Assemblymen increased by the next apportionment from 24 to 31, New York city will probably gain two Senators, getting 9 instead of 7. At last year's election three of the districts had substantially the same yoting population—Senator Mc-Mahon's district, 27,431; Senstor Abearn's, 27,091, and Senator Rossch's, 26,041. On the other hand, the two big up town districts had also substantially the same voting population—Senator Plunkitt's, 51,555, and Sea-ator Cantor's, 51,244. Between the two were Senator Hagan's, which gave 3d,000 votes, and less than either was Senator Brown's, in the New York city portion of which (the district includes Staten Island) the vote was 19 000. The Cantor and Plunkitt districts are likely to

three others are likely to remain about the same. The times change and men change with them. At a recent meeting of the Board of City Record, William P Mitchell, who has been suing the city for a large sum for work done during the administration of Mr. Hewitt, appeared, the Re-mi says, "before the Board and stated that for years he had printed and bound the indexes of the births, marriages, and deaths to the sat-isfaction of the Health Department, and asked that he again be employed to do the same work at \$4.29 per page, the price now paid." The contract has been re-corded in the Compteolier's Office, but no band accompanies it. It was the only contract filed last week

The Antiquity of Kid Gloves. An observant person who rode up town in an elevated

car last Sunday evening, between 9 and 10 o'clock, called the attention of a fellow passenger to the fact that every man and woman in the crowded car, with two exceptions, wore kid gloves, or gloves that at least seemed to be made of hid. The observant person had noticed this fact while walking slowly from the front to the rear of the car. He then made a remark which was curtous in itself and was also appropriate to sunday, as it contained a question from the Rule. You will see," he said, "by look-ing into the Book of transis, that the habit of wearing kid gloves can be traced to ex reme antiquity, even as far hack as the age of the patriarchs, the times of Abraham Isaac, and Jacob. In the 16th verse of the 27th chapter of tennsis we are told how, upon one memoralde occasion, lesse's wife fixed up the ciothes of her sen lands and how, in dainy se, "she put upon his hall de the same of the kids of the goats," or, in other words, kill gloves. Issue must have looked like a dule when he walked out wearing the kids which his mother had surreptitionally procured for him, and it was these very kids that enabled him to deceive his aged father